



Summary

Main Features

A Data Cube containing Types of Employment can be found in the **July 2006 issue** from the Details tab and under Past & Future Releases tab above.

A Data Cube containing Measures of Labour Underutilisation can be found in this **April 2007 issue** from the Details tab.

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from surveys on labour-related topics recently released include: **Child Employment, Australia** (cat. no. 6211.0), **Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia** (cat. no. 6310.0), **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6220.0) and **Underemployed Workers, Australia** (cat. no. 6265.0). See the recent releases in this issue for more details.

UPDATE OF THE ANNUAL MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

The annual measures of labour underutilisation have now been updated for 2006. The data for the annual headcount measures are presented in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of this publication. The experimental volume measures are presented in the spotlight section of this publication. A spreadsheet containing the headcount measures is available from the ABS web site. To find the spreadsheet go to the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheet can be found under the 'Details' tab in this April 2007 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0).

UPDATE OF TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP SPREADSHEET

The Trade Union Membership spreadsheet containing historical trade union membership data has been updated with 2006 data. To find the spreadsheet, go to the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheet can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6310.0, **Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia**.

NEW TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS AVAILABLE

ABS has recently released a range of spreadsheets for the Labour Force Survey, the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, and the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey. These spreadsheets are available free from the ABS web site.

The new Labour Force Survey spreadsheets contain historical data from 1966 to 1984 and provide a range of information including: labour force status by sex and marital status; participation rates by age and marital status; and the occupation and industry of employed people. To find the spreadsheets, go to the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6204.0.55.001, **Labour Force Historical Timeseries, Australia**.

The new Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey spreadsheets contain data from 1994 to 2006 and will be updated each year. The spreadsheets provide a range of information on the characteristics of people not in the labour force such as their main activity while not in the labour force and the main reason they are not looking for work. To find the spreadsheets, go to the ABS web site, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6220.0, **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia**.

The new Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership spreadsheets contain time series data of employee earnings from 1990 to 2006 and will be updated each year. The spreadsheets provide employee earnings cross-classified by a number of variables, including: sex, age, industry, occupation, full-time/part-time status and sector. To find the spreadsheets, go to the ABS web site, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS

Final results from the 2006 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) were released on 28 February in the publication **Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia** (cat. no. 6306.0). This survey collected information from a sample of employers about the earnings, hours paid for, methods of setting pay, and other selected characteristics of their employees.

Data from this survey on the methods used to set employees' pay is included in the spotlight section of this publication.

RELEASE OF ANZSCO AND ANZSIC06 DATA

In 2006 the ABS released the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations** (cat. no. 1220.0) and **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0). These products replaced the previous occupation and industry classifications. The ABS has been coding industry and occupation data from the Labour Force Survey to both the old and new classifications since August 2006, and will continue doing so until 2009. The ABS released six data cubes containing data based on the new classifications in March 2007. The data cubes currently contain data for August 2006, November 2006 and February 2007 and will be updated each quarter as additional data become available. To find the data cubes go to the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6291.0.55.003, **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly**.

ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

By subscribing to this free service, you will be kept informed via email of the latest releases of ABS products. To subscribe, follow the link from the ABS home page <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, provide your email address, and select your topics of interest.

Recent and upcoming statistical releases

Release date/title of publication	Reference period	Catalogue number
March 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	April 2007	1350.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	December quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	February 2007	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	February 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	February 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	February 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	February 2007	6291.0.55.003
Labour Force Historical Timeseries, Australia	1966-84	6204.0.55.001
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	September 2006	6220.0
Regional Wage & Salary Earner Statistics, Australia	2003-04	5673.0.55.001
Regional Wage & Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes	2003-04	5673.0.55.003
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	December quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
April 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	May 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	April 2007	6105.0
Characteristics of Small Business, Australia	2005	8127.0
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia	August 2006	6310.0
Forms of Employment, Australia	November 2006	6359.0
General Social Survey: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	2006	4159.0.30.001
General Social Survey: Basic & Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	2006	4159.0.30.003
General Social Survey: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	2006	4159.0.30.002
General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia	2006	4159.0
General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia	2006	4159.0.55.002
Labour Force, Australia	March 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	March 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	March 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Survey & Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	February 2006	6202.0.30.004
Labour Force Survey & Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	February 2006	6202.0.30.005
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods (Update)	April 2007	6102.0.55.001
Measures of Australia's Progress: At A Glance	2007	1383.0.55.002
Measures of Australia's Progress: Summary Indicators	2007	1383.0.55.001
May 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	June 2007	1350.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	February 2007	6302.0
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	1998-99	6544.0.30.001
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	1998-99	6544.0
Household Expenditure Survey & Survey of Income & Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files (Second edition)	2003-04	6540.0
Household Expenditure Survey & Survey of Income & Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper (Second edition)	2003-04	6540.0.00.001
Labour Force, Australia	April 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	April 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	April 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	August 2006	6202.0.30.001
Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic & Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	August 2006	6202.0.30.002
Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	August 2006	6202.0.30.003
Labour Price Index, Australia	March 2007	6345.0
Labour Statistics in Brief, Australia	2007	6104.0
Preferred Working Hours of Wage & Salary Earners, Australia	October 2006	6365.3
Voluntary Work, Australia	2006	4441.0
Working Time Arrangements, Australia	November 2006	6342.0
June 2007		

Australian Economic Indicators	July 2007	1350.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March quarter 2007	6321.0.55.001
Household Income & Income Distribution, Australia	2005-06	6523.0
Household Income & Income Distribution, Australia - Detailed Tables	2005-06	6523.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2007	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	May 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	May 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	May 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	May 2007	6291.0.55.003
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter 2007	6248.0.55.001
July 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	Aug 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2007	6105.0
Australian Social Trends	2007	4102.0
Labour Force, Australia	June 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	June 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	June 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families - Electronic Delivery	June 2007	6224.0.55.001
Labour Force Experience, Australia	February 2007	6206.0
Survey of Income & Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record File	2005-06	6541.0.30.001
Survey of Income & Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	2005-06	6541.0

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

July 2007
October 2007
January 2008

Release Date

6 July 2007
5 October 2007
4 January 2008

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 22 March 2007. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Access to all ABS products & statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

INQUIRIES

For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or call (02) 6252 7636.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure		Series type	Period	Current figure	% change from	
					Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	10 350.4	0.5	2.9
Full-time	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	7 398.9	0.6	3.0
Part-time	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	2 951.5	0.3	2.4
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Feb 2007	28.5	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.1
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	495.9	-1.0	-9.2
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	350.8	-1.8	-8.7
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	145.0	0.8	-10.5
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Feb 2007	4.6	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.6
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	83.1	-1.9	-16.7
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Feb 2007	16.8	(c)-0.2	(c)-1.5
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	0.8	na	(c)-0.1
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	4.8	na	(c)-0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	5.0	na	(c)-0.3
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	9.8	na	(c)-0.7
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	10.6	na	(c)-0.9
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 2006	14.4	na	(c)-0.5
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	Feb 2007	76.4	(c)0.9	(c)0.4
Total	%	Trend	Feb 2007	64.8	(c)0.0	(c)0.4
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Feb 2007	360.3	1.9	3.1
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Feb 2007	34.9	1.4	0.2
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Feb 2007	41.7	0.8	0.0

Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Feb 2007	17.0	1.2	0.9
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Feb 2007	24.7	(c)1.5	(c)-0.7
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Jun qtr 2006	109.7	1.0	4.1
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 2006	1 058.90	0.7	3.0
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 2006	846.70	0.9	4.4
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Dec qtr 2006	122 154	1.9	7.3
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week\$		Trend	Dec qtr 2006	1 035	1.1	4.0
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Dec qtr 2006	54.2	168.4	-33.1
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Dec qtr 2006	6.0	164.5	-34.9
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	Feb 2007	161.8	1.1	12.8

na not available

(a) Same period previous quarter (monthly data is presented for the middle month of each quarter).

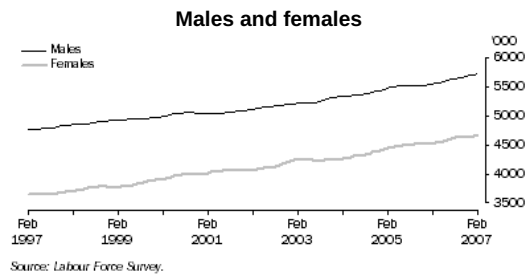
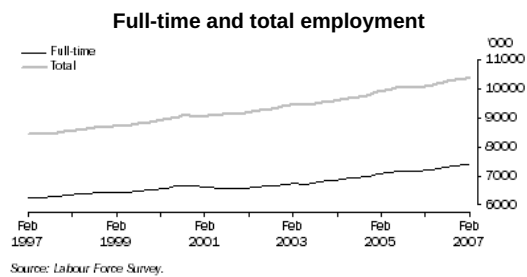
(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

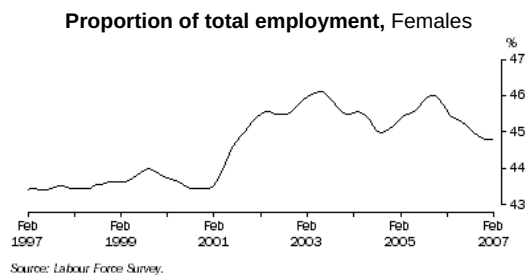
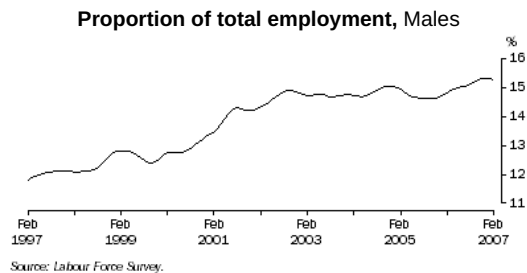
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

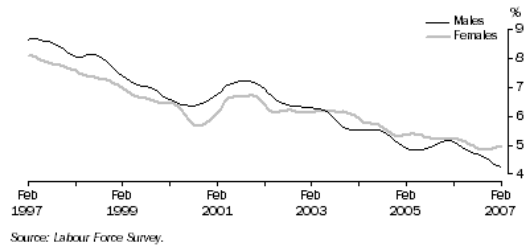


PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES



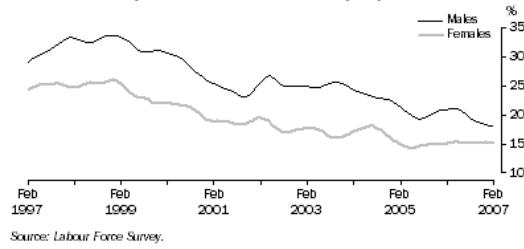
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES

Males and females



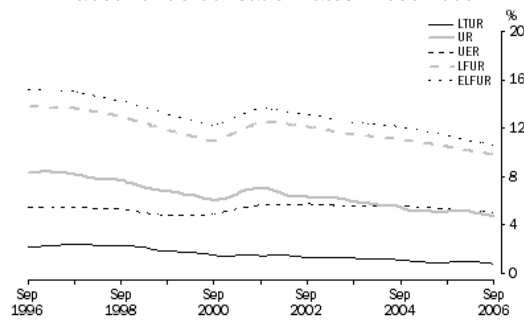
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

Proportion of total unemployment



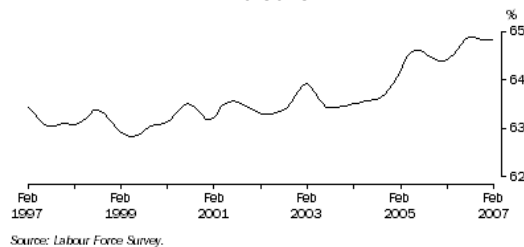
UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

Labour underutilisation rates - 1996-2006

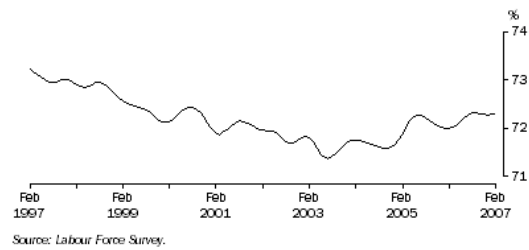


PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES

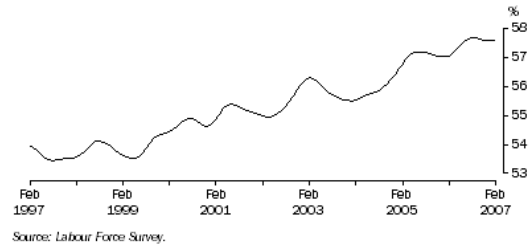
Persons



Males

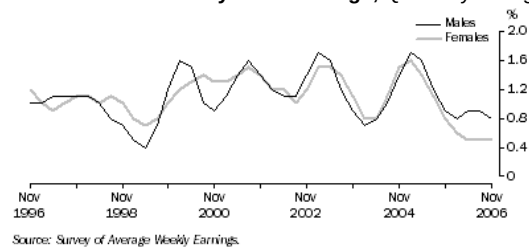


Females



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

Full-time adult ordinary time earnings, Quarterly change

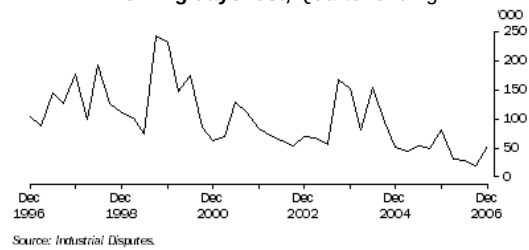


All employees total earnings, Level



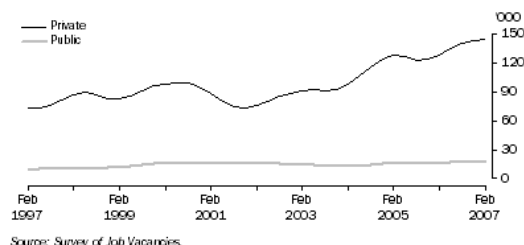
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES

Working days lost, Quarter ending



JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES

Job vacancies, by Sector



About this Release

Replaces: Labour Force, Australia 6203.0

This publication is the flagship release for all ABS labour statistics. It draws together data from a range of sources, mostly ABS household and business surveys, to provide an overall picture of the labour market. The key purpose of this publication is to raise awareness of the data available, so that users will be able to use it more effectively.

It contains tables for core data items, presenting the most recent data available at a particular date (rather than relating to a particular reference period). It is also able to be used to announce the release of supplementary surveys and infrequent surveys. Note that, in addition to a brief article in this publication, these would also have separate releases, which would not be delayed by the release in this publication.

The publication is also used to release annual data on Indigenous labour force status, and annual supplementary measures of labour underutilisation. It includes a range of feature articles, both analytical and technical, which will assist users in understanding and interpreting the data and will also promote the range of data available from the ABS labour statistics program. It will be used to announce any changes to labour series or releases.

The publication contains brief explanatory notes, outlining each data source, but referring to the relevant releases, and to Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 6102.0.55.001, for more detail.

Spotlight: Methods of setting pay (Feature Article 1)

This article was published in the April 2007 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0).

METHODS OF SETTING PAY

INTRODUCTION

The last two decades have seen a move away from a centralised system of awards that set pay levels and increases, towards agreements at the enterprise, workplace and individual levels. Information on how employees' pay is set has been collected in the biennial Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (EEH) since 2000. This article uses estimates from the 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006 surveys to compare how methods of setting pay have changed over time. It also compares the average earnings of employees for each of the methods of setting pay, and discusses sector, industry and occupational differences in the methods used to set pay in May 2006.

METHODS OF SETTING PAY

Three different methods of setting pay are identified in the EEH survey: awards, collective agreements and individual arrangements.

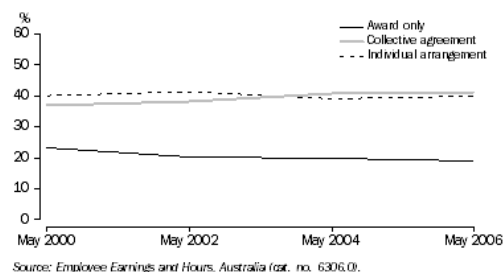
Awards are legally enforceable determinations made by federal or state industrial tribunals that set the terms of employment (pay and conditions) usually in a particular industry or occupation. Employees are classified to the 'Award only' category if they are paid at the rate of pay specified in the award and are not paid more than that rate of pay.

Collective agreements, which include enterprise and workplace agreements, are agreements between an employer (or group of employers) and a group of employees (or one or more unions or employee associations representing the employees). Collective agreements set the terms of employment (pay and conditions) for a group of employees, and are usually registered with a state or federal industrial tribunal or authority.

Individual arrangements are arrangements between an employer and an individual employee on the terms of employment (pay and conditions) for the employee. Employees whose pay is set through an individual arrangement include those whose pay is set by an individual contract, registered individual agreement (e.g. an Australian Workplace Agreement), common law contract, employees receiving overaward payments by individual agreement, and working proprietors of incorporated businesses.

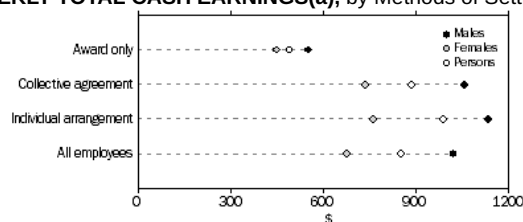
In May 2006, 41% of employees had their pay set by a collective agreement, 40% by individual arrangement, and a further 19% by award only. The proportion of employees paid by award only has declined between 2000 and 2006 (down from 23% in May 2000), while the proportion of employees paid by a collective agreement has risen slightly (up from 37% in May 2000). The proportion of employees paid by individual arrangement has fluctuated slightly between 2000 and 2006, although it has remained at around 40% for most of this period.

1. METHODS OF SETTING PAY - May 2000-May 2006



In May 2006, average weekly total cash earnings for employees who had their pay set by award only was \$491.10. This compares with \$886.90 for employees who had their pay set by a collective agreement and \$988.60 for employees who had their pay set by individual arrangement.

2. AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL CASH EARNINGS(a), by Methods of Setting Pay - May 2006



(a) Comprises regular wages and salaries in cash, including amounts salary sacrificed. See paragraphs 4 and 5 of the explanatory notes of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006 (cat. no. 6306.0) for further information.
Source: Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006 (cat. no. 6306.0).

SECTOR

Overall, the private sector tends to have a greater diversity of methods of setting pay than the public sector. In May 2006, 42% of all private sector employees had their pay set by a registered or unregistered individual arrangement, 28% by a collective agreement and 23% by award only. A further 6% of private sector employees were a working proprietor in their own incorporated business. In contrast, the majority of public sector employees had their pay set by a collective agreement (93%).

3. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees - by Sector - May 2006

	Collective agreement			Individual arrangement		Working proprietor of incorporated business	All methods of setting pay
	Award only	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males							
Private sector	17.4	23.2	3.9	3.9	43.1	8.6	100.0
Public sector	*1.4	92.4	*0.2	2.4	3.6	..	100.0
All sectors	14.7	34.6	3.3	3.6	36.6	7.2	100.0
Females							
Private sector	29.7	25.8	3.6	2.7	34.4	3.8	100.0
Public sector	*3.1	93.2	**0.2	1.6	1.8	..	100.0
All sectors	23.4	41.7	2.8	2.5	26.7	2.9	100.0
Persons							
Private sector	23.1	24.4	3.8	3.3	39.0	6.3	100.0
Public sector	*2.4	92.9	*0.2	2.0	2.6	..	100.0
All sectors	19.0	38.1	3.0	3.1	31.7	5.1	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

.. not applicable

Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006 (cat. no. 6306.0).

OCCUPATION

In May 2006, individual arrangements were most prevalent in the Managers occupation group, with 54% of Managers having their pay set by a registered or unregistered individual arrangement, while a further 23% of Managers were working proprietors of their own incorporated business. Awards were more prevalent in the lower skilled occupation groups, with 39% of Community and personal service workers, 32% of Sales workers and 30% of Labourers having their pay set by award only. In contrast, only 3% of Managers and 7% of Professionals had their pay set by award only. The occupation group with the highest proportion of employees paid by a collective agreement was Professionals (56%).

4. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees - by Occupation group - May 2006

	Award only	Collective agreement(a)	Individual arrangement		Total	All methods of setting pay
			Registered or unregistered	Working proprietor of incorporated business		
	%	%	%	%	%	%

Managers	2.6	20.9	53.7	22.8	76.5	100.0
Professionals	6.6	56.1	32.5	4.8	37.3	100.0
Technicians and trade workers	18.7	31.3	43.3	6.7	50.0	100.0
Community and personal service workers	39.2	43.6	16.9	*0.3	17.2	100.0
Clerical and administrative workers	13.4	40.1	42.8	3.7	46.5	100.0
Sales workers	32.4	37.5	28.4	1.7	30.1	100.0
Machinery operators and drivers	16.3	44.5	35.6	3.5	39.1	100.0
Labourers	29.7	43.4	25.5	1.4	26.9	100.0
All occupations	19.0	41.2	34.8	5.1	39.9	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006 (cat. no. 6306.0).

INDUSTRY

The Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry had the highest proportion of employees with their pay set by award only (57%). The proportion of employees paid by a collective agreement was highest in Government administration and defence (92%) and lowest in Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (9%). The proportion of employees paid by individual arrangement was highest in Wholesale trade (78%) and lowest in Education (7%).

5. METHODS OF SETTING PAY, Proportion of employees - by Industry - May 2006

	Award only %	Collective agreement(a) %	Individual arrangement		Total %	All methods of setting pay %
			Registered or unregistered %	Working proprietor of incorporated business %		
Mining	*2.4	29.8	66.7	*1.1	67.8	100.0
Manufacturing	10.6	37.7	47.4	4.3	51.7	100.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.9	84.4	14.4	*0.3	14.7	100.0
Construction	12.0	27.7	43.5	16.8	60.3	100.0
Wholesale trade	12.8	9.5	71.1	6.6	77.7	100.0
Retail trade	28.7	34.8	32.1	4.4	36.5	100.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	57.2	8.8	30.6	3.5	34.0	100.0
Transport and storage	12.4	40.4	40.9	6.3	47.1	100.0
Communication services	**0.9	61.3	30.7	7.1	37.8	100.0
Finance and insurance	5.1	42.6	45.8	6.4	52.3	100.0
Property and business services	23.2	15.5	52.4	8.9	61.3	100.0
Government administration and defence	*0.6	91.8	7.6	..	7.6	100.0
Education	11.9	81.5	6.5	*0.2	6.7	100.0
Health and community services	25.4	58.4	14.0	2.2	16.2	100.0
Cultural and recreational services	19.2	40.7	37.2	*2.9	40.1	100.0
Personal and other services	23.4	46.4	26.8	3.4	30.1	100.0
All industries	19.0	41.2	34.8	5.1	39.9	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

.. not applicable

(a) Includes registered and unregistered collective agreements.

Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 2006 (cat. no. 6306.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be found in **Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia**, May 2006 (cat. no. 6306.0), which was released on 28 February 2007. The publication and associated spreadsheets provide statistics on the composition and distribution of employee earnings and hours paid for, and how their pay is set. For information about these and related statistics contact Perth office on (08) 9360 5305 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation (Feature Article 2)

This article was published in the April 2007 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0).

UPDATED VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

The extent to which the labour supply is unutilised - either through unemployment or underemployment - is of interest from a number of perspectives. From an economic perspective, interest has been focused on the amount of spare capacity in the labour supply and its potential to contribute to the production of goods and services. From a social viewpoint, there is concern that people whose aspirations for work are not met may suffer financially, personally and socially.

Labour underutilisation can be measured in a number of ways - in either population or hours based estimates. ABS produces both types of measures on an annual basis. The population based or headcount measures give an indication of the proportion of the population affected by labour underutilisation. The hours based or volume measures quantify the hours of available labour that are unutilised, and may be more relevant in analysing the spare capacity of the labour force.

The headcount and experimental volume measures have now been updated for September 2006. The data for the headcount measures are presented in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of this publication. The data for the experimental volume measures are presented in this article.

Three volume or hours based measures have been produced and are summarised in table 1 below. For a more detailed explanation of these measures please see the article 'Labour underutilisation' in the July 2004 issue of Australian Labour Market Statistics.

1. ABS Experimental Volume Measures of Labour Force Underutilisation(a)

Measure	Description
Volume unemployment rate	The hours of labour sought by unemployed persons, as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.
Volume underemployment rate	The additional hours of labour offered by underemployed workers, as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.
Volume labour force underutilisation rate	The total volume of unutilised labour in the labour force (hours sought by those in unemployment, plus additional hours offered by those in underemployment), as a percentage of the volume of potential labour in the labour force.

(a) The volume of potential labour in the labour force is equal to the hours of labour sought by unemployed persons, plus the hours of labour offered by underemployed workers (both utilised and unutilised), plus the hours of labour usually provided by employed persons who are not underemployed.

The volume of potential labour sought or offered by population groups contributing to the experimental volume measures is shown in table 2. In 2006, hours sought by the unemployed formed the largest component of the volume labour force underutilisation rate, accounting for 65% of the volume of unutilised labour in the labour force in September 2006.

2. Volume measures of potential labour in the labour force, Number of weekly hours: Experimental Measures - September 2006

	Males '000 hours	Females '000 hours	Persons '000 hours
Unemployed persons (hours of work sought)	9 123.2	6 276.1	15 399.4
Looking for full-time work	7 892.3	4 583.6	12 475.9
Looking for part-time work	1 231.0	1 692.5	2 923.4
Underemployed workers (additional hours of work offered)	4 024.5	4 228.4	8 252.9
Underemployed full-time workers(a)	1 141.1	152.1	1 293.3
Underemployed part-time workers	2 883.4	4 076.3	6 959.6
Total volume of unutilised labour in the labour force	13 147.8	10 504.5	23 652.2
Employed persons (usual hours of work performed)(b)	232 675.4	144 911.4	377 586.8
Full-time workers	217 927.6	107 548.6	325 476.2
Part-time workers	14 747.9	37 362.7	52 110.6
Total volume of potential labour in the labour force(c)	245 823.2	155 415.8	401 239.0

(a) Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (e.g. stood down, on short time or insufficient work).

(b) Actual hours worked in the reference week for underemployed full-time workers and usual hours worked for all other employed persons.

(c) Hours of work sought by unemployed persons, plus the total hours of work offered by underemployed workers, plus the usual hours worked by employed persons who were not underemployed.

Labour Force Survey, September 2006; Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2006 (cat. no. 6222.0); Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2006 (cat. no. 6265.0).

On average, unemployed people sought 30 hours of work a week in September 2006, with men seeking 32 hours compared to 27 hours for women (see table 3). Underemployed people are able to offer less additional hours because they are already working. On average underemployed people offered 15 hours of additional labour a week, with men again offering more hours (17 hours) than women (14 hours).

3. Underutilised labour, Mean number of weekly hours sought/offered by selected groups - September 2006

	Males hours	Females hours	Persons hours
Unemployed persons (hours of work sought)	32.0	26.6	29.6
Looking for full-time work	36.5	32.2	34.8
Looking for part-time work	17.9	18.1	18.0
Underemployed workers (additional hours of work offered)	16.9	13.7	15.1
Underemployed full-time workers	22.2	14.2	20.8
Underemployed part-time workers	15.5	13.7	14.4

Labour Force Survey, September 2006; Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2006 (cat. no. 6222.0); Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2006 (cat. no. 6265.0).

Table 4 compares the experimental volume measures of labour force underutilisation with the corresponding headcount or population based measures. For all three measures of labour underutilisation (i.e. unemployment, underemployment and labour force underutilisation), the experimental volume rates for September 2006 were lower than the corresponding headcount rates.

Unlike the headcount measures, the volume measures take into account the number of hours worked or sought by individuals and this has the effect of weighting people according to the number of hours they either worked or sought. If the hours offered or sought by the unemployed and underemployed were as high as those worked by the employed, then the headcount and volume measures would be of the same magnitude. However, this is generally not the case. For example, the large difference between the headcount and volume underemployment rates (5.0% and 2.1% respectively) reflects the large difference between the additional hours offered by the underemployed (15.1 hours a week) and those worked by the employed (36.4 hours a week).

4. Measures of labour underutilisation, Selected headcount and volume measures - September 2006

	Males %	Females %	Persons %
Headcount measures			
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	4.8
Underemployment rate(a)	4.0	6.3	5.0
Labour force underutilisation rate(a)	8.7	11.1	9.8

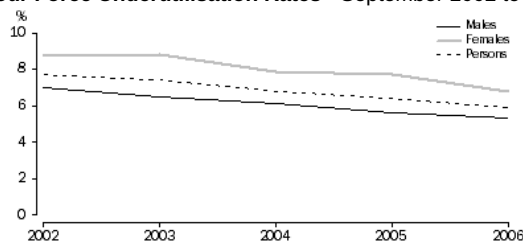
Volume measures				
	Volume unemployment rate	3.7	4.0	3.8
	Volume underemployment rate	1.6	2.7	2.1
	Volume labour force underutilisation rate	5.3	6.8	5.9

(a) To provide greater comparability with experimental volume measures in this table, data on the number of underemployed full-time workers are sourced from the Labour Force Survey rather than the Underemployed Workers Survey.
Labour Force Survey, September 2006; Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2006 (cat. no. 6222.0); Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2006 (cat. no. 6265.0).

Graph 5 shows the steady decline in the experimental volume labour force underutilisation rate from 7.7% in September 2002 to 5.9% in September 2006. This is consistent with other measures, including the headcount measures of underutilisation, in suggesting a general tightening in the labour market over this period. Although the volume labour force underutilisation rate for men has been consistently lower than for women over the four years to September 2006, the decline for men (from 7.0% to 5.3%) has been of a similar magnitude to that for women (from 8.7% to 6.8%) over this period.

While there has been a slight fall in the volume underemployment rate between 2002 and 2006 (from 2.4% to 2.1%), most of the decline in the underutilisation rate can be attributed to the fall in the volume unemployment rate (from 5.2% to 3.8%).

5. Volume Labour Force Underutilisation Rates - September 2002 to September 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2002 to September 2006; Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2002 to July 2006 (cat. no. 6222.0); Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2002 to September 2006 (cat. no. 6265.0).

For further information

For further information on the concepts behind the volume measures, see the 'Experimental volume measures of labour underutilisation' article in the July 2003 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0).

For information about these and related statistics please call (02) 6252 5242 or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 **Australian Labour Market Statistics** brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research.

2 In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weekly Earnings, the Labour Price Index, Job Vacancies, Employment and Earnings - Public Sector, and Industrial Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.

3 This publication includes international data for selected labour market indicators.

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on the ABS web site at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour - **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods**].

5 For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS web site. The page contains hyperlinks to **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Theme Page can be accessed at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include **original** and **trend** series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
- short-term irregular changes
- regular seasonal influences
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

10 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

11 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

12 Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for labour price index see **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
- for job vacancies see **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0).

13 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in **Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends** (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error - errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
- non-sampling error - errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

15 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors** (cat. no. 6298.0).

ROUNDING

16 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

17 Data in tables 1.1-1.7, 2.1-2.10, 3.1-3.3, 4.3 and 4.4 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.

Monthly Population Survey

18 The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.5% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.

Labour Force Survey

19 The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.

20 The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

21 From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS.

Supplementary surveys

22 The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

23 Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.

24 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons
- boarding school pupils.

Multi Purpose Household Survey

25 The Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004-05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

26 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics:

- people under 15 years
- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities) and inmates of prisons
- visitors to private dwellings.

27 Depending on the topic, there may be further exclusions from scope. For example, some MPHS topics collect information only from a certain population or interest group (e.g. information on retirement and retirement intentions is collected from people aged 45 years or over).

Reference period

28 Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month, with questions relating to the week prior to the interview (the reference week).

Notes on data

29 From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996-97.

30 In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were

available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics** (cat. no. 6292.0).

Population benchmarks

31 LFS estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts (benchmarks) of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. These benchmarks are based on census data adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net permanent and long-term migration. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates.

32 From February 2004, labour force estimates have been compiled using benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made to historical estimates from January 1999 to January 2004. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The next revision is scheduled for February 2009 to take account of the results from the 2006 census.

Families series

33 Family relationship is not determined for all households and persons in scope of the LFS. This is due to a number of factors related to the scope and coverage of the LFS, as well as difficulties in determining family structure and characteristics. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

34 In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is recorded. Thus, persons living in households that include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the LFS, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships. This also applies to households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, and households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in scope of the survey.

Further information and data on the LFS

35 LFS estimates are published monthly in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 for monthly data, or cat. no. 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site at <https://www.abs.gov.au>. Additional data are available on request.

36 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to **Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products** (cat. no. 6297.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra (02) 6252 6565.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

37 Tables 2.11, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.2 and 7.1 of this publication contain data from ABS employer surveys.

Scope of employer surveys

38 Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

- those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)
- private households employing staff
- overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- those located outside Australia.

JOB VACANCIES DATA

39 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).

Description of the survey

40 The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 4,600 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.

Reference date

41 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

Notes on data

42 Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.

Further information

43 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0), [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

44 Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.

Reference period

45 The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.

Notes on data

46 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.

Further information

47 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to [Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 9360 3141.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

48 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

Description of the survey

49 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia.

50 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

Reference period

51 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.

Further information

52 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0), [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA

53 Table 5.1 contains data from the [Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

Description of the survey

54 The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs.

Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.

Reference period

55 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

Further information

56 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to [Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0), [Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth (08) 9360 5151.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

57 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.

Description of the survey

58 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

59 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

60 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

Reference period

61 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

62 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication [Industrial Disputes, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

64 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in [Australian System of National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5204.0) and [Australian Economic Indicators](#) (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0).

INTERNATIONAL DATA

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

66 Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any

other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

Actual hours worked

The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Adult employees

Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

Aggregate (actual) hours worked

The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Attending full-time education

Persons aged 15-24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.

Average compensation per employee

National Accounts. The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.

Average earnings (National Accounts basis)

See **average compensation per employee**.

Average hours worked

Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Commonwealth government employees

Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.

Compensation of employees

National Accounts. The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and **employers' social contributions**. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Contributing family worker

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Country of birth

Classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0).

Couple families

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.

Dependants

All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15-24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent child

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent student

A child who is 15-24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

Discouraged jobseekers

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:

- considered to be too young/too old by employers
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience
- difficulties because of language or ethnic background
- no jobs in their locality or line of work
- no jobs available at all.

Duration of unemployment

Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Employed

Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employed full-time

See **full-time employed**.

Employed part-time

See **part-time employed**.

Employee

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employer surveys. Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employee job

Wage Price Index. A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:

- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year)
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employer

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

Employer surveys. A business with one or more employees.

Employers' social contributions

National Accounts. Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.

Extended labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:

- (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and
- (ii) discouraged jobseekers

as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).

Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

Family reference person

In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.

Former workers

Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.

Full-time educational attendance

Persons aged 15-19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15-24 who, during

the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

Full-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Full-time employees

Employer surveys. Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

National Accounts. The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Gross mixed income (GMI)

National Accounts. The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both **gross operating surplus** for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Gross operating surplus (GOS)

National Accounts. The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Household

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industrial dispute

An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.

Industry

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC\), 1993](#) (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.

Job leavers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job voluntarily** - that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.

Job losers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job involuntarily**: that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies:

- for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day
- for jobs of less than one day's duration
- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)
- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date
- for work to be carried out by contractors
- for which no recruitment action has been taken
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Labour force

The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.

Labour force status

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

Local government employees

Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

Lone parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone person

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Long-term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See **duration of unemployment** for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

Long-term unemployment rate

The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

Marital status

See **social marital status**.

Mean age

The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.

Mean duration of unemployment

The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

Median age

The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.

Median duration of unemployment

The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Non-dependent child

A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.

Non-family member

A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.

Occupation

An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the **ANZSCO Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition** (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.

One-parent family

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.

Ordinary time earnings

See **weekly ordinary time earnings**.

Original series

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.

Other family

Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.

Overtime earnings

See **weekly overtime earnings**.

Own-account worker

A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

Participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.

Part-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Reason for leaving last job

Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.

Seasonally adjusted series

A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Social marital status

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

State capital cities

The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the **Statistical Geography: Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

State government employees

Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.

Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.

Total earnings

See **weekly total earnings**.

Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses

Wage Price Index. This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See [Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.

Trend series

A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Underemployed workers

Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey
- persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployed looking for first full-time job

Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for first job

Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for full-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for full-time work, or
- were waiting to start a new full-time job.

Unemployed looking for part-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for part-time work only, or
- were waiting to start a new part-time job.

Unemployment rate

The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployment to population ratio

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Usual hours worked

The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

Wage and salary earners

See **employee**.

Weekly ordinary time earnings

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.

Weekly overtime earnings

Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.

Weekly total earnings

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

Working days lost

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WPI	wage price index

Data sources for tables (Appendix 1)

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS website.

To find a labour market related publication, spreadsheet or datacube on the ABS web site, go to <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices]. All products can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Select '6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia' and from the Summary tab select the Details tab.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, State Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4 6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth Includes State Includes Age Includes Hours worked Unemployed persons only, includes Duration of unemployment June data only
1.7	Families	6224.0.55.001 data cube FA2	
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-02 International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Industry
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Less detailed Occupation Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time Includes Sex Includes Sex, State Includes Sex, Age, Industry Includes Sex, State, Industry Includes Sex, Age, Occupation Includes Sex, State, Occupation
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes State Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Industry Includes State, Occupation
	Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation Includes State, Industry
2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Industry Includes Occupation Includes Status in employment Includes Age, State Includes State, Industry Includes State, Status in employment
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Industry Includes Occupation Includes Status in employment Includes Age, State Includes State, Industry Includes State, Status in employment
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes Age, State Includes State, Industry
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.003 data cube E02	Excludes Future employment expectations, Includes Job tenure, State, Age
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)	
	Public sector employees: Australia totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State

	Public sector employees by level of government: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes State government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Local government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Commonwealth government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes State government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Local government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Industry Includes State
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
	Public sector employees by State: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes State government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Local government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Industry Includes State
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	
3.1	Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15	
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, median Duration of unemployment Excludes median Duration of unemployment Excludes trend data, includes State, more detailed Duration of unemployment Excludes trend data, includes State, Age
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	
3.3	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job Excludes Reason for unemployment Excludes Occupation of last job Excludes Reason for unemployment
		6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ2	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	
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		6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
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		6291.0.55.003 data cube E01	
4.4	Part-time workers	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
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5.1	Labour price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories Includes States and territories Includes Sector Includes Sector
		6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	
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5.2	Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	Includes Full-time adult total earnings Includes Full-time adult total earnings Includes Full-time adult total earnings
		6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	
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5.3	Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)	
		Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
		6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	
		6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a	
6.2	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
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		6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b	
7.1	Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)	
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[Technical report: ABS measures of employee remuneration](#)

October 2006

[Changes in where people work over time](#)

July 2006

[Job search experience of unemployed people](#)

[Labour force transitions](#)

[Spotlight: Employment type](#)

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[Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation](#)

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[Labour outcomes of migrants](#)

[The relationship between GDP and employment](#)

[Spotlight: Long-term unemployment](#)

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[Job starters](#)

[Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration](#)

[Spotlight: Employment type](#)

[Technical report: Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey.](#)

[Technical report: Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics](#)

July 2005

[Full-time and part-time participation in Australia: a cohort analysis](#)

[Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth](#)

[Spotlight: Employee share schemes](#)

[Technical report: Changes to coding processes for industry and occupation in the Labour Force Survey.](#)

April 2005

[People who work few hours](#)

[Health, disability, age and labour force participation](#)

[Spotlight: Methods of setting pay.](#)

[Spotlight: Annual measures of labour underutilisation](#)

January 2005

[Labour force participation in Australia](#)

[Experimental estimates of the average age at withdrawal from the labour force](#)

[Spotlight: Employment in information and communication technology \(ICT\).](#)

[Spotlight: Labour Price Index](#)

[Technical report: Implementation of computer assisted interviewing in the Labour Force Survey.](#)

October 2004

[Changes in types of employment](#)

[Mature age people and the labour force](#)

July 2004

[Children living without an employed parent](#)

[Labour underutilisation](#)

[Spotlight: Industrial disputes](#)

[Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions](#)

April 2004

[Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs](#)

[Trade union membership](#)

[Spotlight: Occupation](#)

[Technical report: Improvements to labour force estimates](#)

Related publications (Appendix 3)

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Title	cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2003
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Price Index: Statistics Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS web site, 2006
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Employment	6211.0	Irregular	Jun 2006
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2006
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2006
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2006
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2006
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2006
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2005
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2006
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2006
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	2005-06
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Triennial	Nov 2003
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers & Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement & Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov qtr 2006
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Feb qtr 2007
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2007
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2006
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs)			
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns, CURF	6286.0.30.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: Expanded CURF	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Child Care, Australia, Expanded CURF	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Care, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2005
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation, Australia: CURF	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation, Australia: CURF, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic CURF	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2004

Labour Force Survey & Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia - Basic CURF, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2004
Labour Force Survey & Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic CURF	6202.0.30.004	Irregular	Feb 2006
Labour Force Survey & Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6202.0.30.005	Irregular	Feb 2006
Survey of Education & Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education & Training, Australia, Basic CURF	6278.0.55.002	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education & Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education & Training, Australia, Expanded CURF	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2005
Survey of Income & Housing - Basic & Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2002-03
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Mar 2007
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2006
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2005-06
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2006
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Five yearly	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2006
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998-99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003-04
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Biennial	2006
Regional Wage & Salary Earners - Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2003-04
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

(a) Latest data available on request for July 2001.

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

List of Tables (Appendix 4)

LIST OF TABLES

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